PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-PUTNAM-LORD OF THE

BURTON'S THEATRE. Chambers street-SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT-CAPTURE OF CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

NATIONAL THRATER, Chatham street-KNIGHTS WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-His Last Luca

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery-PIRATE DOCTOR-AMERICAN MUSBUM-Afternoon-No Song we Sur-

BCHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-ETHIOPE

BWOOD'S MINSTRELS. Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-FRAN-CIRCUS, 37 BOWST-EQUISTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

GEORANA, 586 Broadway-Banvard's Panorana or BELBER'S SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES, 539 Broadway.

OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 539 Broadway.

New York, Sunday, May 8, 1853.

We have elsewhere expressed our views, at considerable length, concerning the horrible disaster on the New Haven Railroad, of which we give the latest particulars, on the first page. We learn by telegraph from Hartford, that a bill was yesterday introduced in the Connecticut Legislature, providing that railroad companies shall pay the sum of ten thousand dollars to the relatives of every person killed through negligence on the part of the companies or their employes. A joint compatitor was a resoluted to the ployes. A joint committee was appointed to visit the scene of the calamity, and report all the facts connected therewith. The committee will commence their labors to-morrow, and it is hoped, will thoroughly sift the matter and take measures to effect the passage of a law that will effectually tend to prevent such occurrences in future.

Another frightful but not famil railroad accident yesterday. The axletree of the tender broke and predictated the baggage and passenger car down an embankment. The car was literally smashed to pieces, but out of twenty-five passengers not a life was lost, though several were badly injured.

We have little of interest from Washington this morning. The foreign appointments and remaining New York post offices underwent discussion in the cabinet yesterday, but it is understood that no defiusion was arrived at. Secretary Davis is pronounced better, and expects to be able to attend the meeting of his colleagues on Monday, after which the foreign missions will probably be soon disposed ent towns and cities of this State appears to give President and his advisers more trouble than any-thing else just at present. The conflicting but ur-gent claims of the various applicants render it almost impossible to decide between them. A general everhauling is going on in the Third Auditor's terday. Isaac V. Vanderpool, of Buffalo, it is said, will have the Chargeship to the Hague. Advices from Pernambuco to the 3d ult., announce

that the cargo of negroes recently landed and sent the interior of Brazil had all been recaptured, and would be placed under the protection of the government. The fever had disappeared from Per-

ambueo, and business was becoming quite active. Harrodsburg Springs, in Kentucky, have been elected as the site for the Western Military Asylum. Many eminent physicians proseunce the water and atmosphere in that vicinity to be far more healthful than at the Blue Lick.

Capt. Bibbons, of the bark Edna, who arrived from Palermo yesterday, reports that the heavy gales which prevailed in that quarter between the 5th and 13th of February, had injured fruit to such an extent that there would not be more than half a erop. On some plantations many of the trees were own down, and nearly all the fruit was destroyed

The exceedingly crowded state of our columns compels us to be as brief as possible. The following are merely the headings of a portion of the large amount of reading contained in this day's issue:— Several columns of additional European intelligence, heluding a letter from our London Correspondent; The Officers of the Late Texas Navy—a Defence of Com. Moore; Lectures by Father Gavazzi; Speecl of Hon. H. H. Heward in the Assembly, on the subject of the New York Fire Department Fund; The Academy of Design; Law in Relation to Truant Children; Important Decision of an Admiralty Court; Letters from Hartford and Quebec; Religious Information, including the closing proceedings in the New England Methodist Conference; Michigan Southern, Northern Indiana, Michigan Central and Illinois Central Railroads; Another Chapter of the Remance of Crime. Cemmercial, Sporting, and Miscellaneous Matter. &c.

THE NEW MEXICAN BOUNDARY .- The appointment of ex-Senator Meriwether, of Kentucky. as Governor of New Mexico, in the place of the fillibustering Governor Lane, as far as it goes. is a direct revocation of the late flaming proclamation of the said Lane, and to this extent will give very general satisfaction. We are also gratified to be assured that Mr. Meriwether is so proceed straightway to supersede the overwarlike Governor Lane in the occupation of the adobe executive palace at Santa Fé, and that the boundary difficulty will be faithfully recti sed, according to treaty stipulations. We appre hend, however, that our special correspondent is under a mistake in placing, as he does, the President of the United States entirely beyond the reach and influence of the newspapers. We cannot believe that General Pierce occupies each an imperial position as this of absolute exemption from the counsels of public opinion-Good and seasonable advice, even to the Presi dent, through the columns of a newspaper, we think is worth listening to, notwithstanding our very poor opinion of the uses and functions of a special organ. But upon the main question of the new Mexican boundary, if Santa Anna is agreed, it is to be hoped the administration will settle the frontier Indian disturbances for the fature by the purchase of the territory which they have conquered and now occupy. The little discrepancy concerning the new Mexican boundary affords a fine opening for a compre hensive and permanent arrangement.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.-We ask again, what is the matter with our New York democracy, that they are already beginning to quarrel over the administration? What means this mysterious gibberish of their two little morning organs, fillibustero and hard shell, of this city? There is a screw or two loose somewhere in the machinery. Where is it? Let us attend to it in time. What is the matter? We ask for information.

It would be utterly impossible for us to reprecent in any language we could employ, the horrified indignation of the whole community, evoked by the dreadful massacre which was consummated two days since on the line of the New Haven Railroad. That deplorable event has not only brought desolation and wee home to the hearts of thousands, but it has extended its saddening influence throughout the entire community. The instantaneous sacrifice of nearly half a hundred of individuals—the large majority of them in the full exercise of their powers of usefulness in the various walks of life-would be enough, under any circumstances, to send a thrill of dismay into the feelings of the most indurated; but when that fearful destruction of human life was caused, not by a visitation of Providence - not through an accident which could not have been foreseen or guarded against, but through the ignorance, the stupidity, or the recklessness of railroad employes, and the selfsatisfied obtusiveness of railroad directorsthen dismay and grief are, as they have been in this case, replaced by indignation, which will make itself heard and felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. The details of this melancholy catastrophe

the public are already too familiar with. There are no contradictory reports given of its cause. The fact stands out in all its horrid nakedness, that the engine driver, to whom the railroad company had surrendered up the lives of all who had taken passage in the ill-fated train, was an ignorant and incompetent person; that he was so ignorant of the regulations established on the route, that he did not even know the signals employed on it. It has been stated-and has not admitted of a contradiction—that instead of slackening speed in passing through the village of Norwalk, and instead of approaching the curve, and the drawbridge just beyond that place, at such a moderate rate of speed that he could have instantly checked the progress of the train, the engine driver, as if inspired by some flend, disregarded the signal which warned him that the drawbridge was open-disregarded the ordinance as to slackening speed-and drove on at the maximum velocity of what the engine was capable. Nor did he recognise the imminency of the peril until the train reached the bridge when the momentum it had attained mocked all human power to stop its progress. The locomotive. as if it were a rational animal, strove in vain to clear the empty space, and striking against the opposite abutment, was precipitated into the gulf beneath, and buried itself, seething and hissing, forever from the sight of man, carrying along with it three cars, freighted with human souls, who, even before they could have uttered one single scream of terror, were swallowed up in eternal night.

The picture is too terrible to recall or dwell upon. In an instant passed from the career of life the noble, the good, the beautiful, the innocent-in an instant the arrow of bereavement pierced the hearts of thousands, fated to mourn forever the terrible event of that inauspicious day. Men, in all the conscious pride of manhood, whose future appeared fraught with happiness and utility, and many of whom seemed destined to confer blessings on the race, and women in the bloom of youth and beauty, among whom one wore the bridal flowers which but the previous day she had put on, and innocent, prattling, unthinking childhood were all alike consigned to undistinguished destruction. Forty-five beings in all had in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, their lamp of life pitilessly extinguished. They are gone; but the memory of that dreadful day dieth not, and cannot die in the breasts of those who were witnesses to the scene, or to whom its results have brought mourning and desolation. In the bitterness of their grief, there may be no room for a thought or desire of vengeance; but public opinion cannot be so appeared, and will live and will act until retribution is exacted from the

And who are they? Not so much the ignorant man whose recklessness was the immediate cause of the calamity, but those who, aware of his character, had the audacious hardihood to consign to his care the train which carried a freight of human beings. The managers or directors of this railroad had, two years before, discharged from their employ this very man, for having, through like inattention, caused another serious accident on the same road; and still, so little regard had they for the safety of the travelling public, that on his return from California they had no hesitation n restoring him to that position in which he was so soon to give such a terrible proof of his unfitness for its responsible duties. They, and not he, are the culprits on whom should fall the indignation of the public and the severest punishment of the law. They should be, and we hope will be, taught, that in assuming the management of a railroad, their measures and views must not be solely restricted to the one idea of increasing the dividends of the company, but that they are bound, in the first and chiefest degree, to consult the wants, the convenience, and above all, the safety of the pub-

But we fear that legislation is not wholly exempt from some of the blame which such ternible catastrophies cause to fall somewhere We think that intelligent men, sincerely anxious to promote the public welfare, could devise ome means of subduing the ravages of those errible twin destreyers of human life-the railroad and the steamboat. But legislation has partaken of the same reckless laissez-faire which so badly distinguishes railroad directors steamboat proprietors, and their employes, in this country. This wholesale Norwalk manslaughter may recall all parties to a sense of their duty, and we ardently trust it may.

In this connection, we think we may with good effect, introduce a paragraph from the inaugural message of Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, delivered just two days prior to this melancholy event. It contains suggestions which may be found useful in preparing any general law on the subject. Gov. Seymour

A law is wanting to bring our railroad companies under the immediate supervision of the State. It must be conceded, I think, that we ought not to trust altogether to the prudence and skill of the managers of the roads, or their agents. As these means of communication are multiplied, the obligation to exercise due care and diligence may, under some circumstances, be lessened or impaired. It therefore becomes a matter of signal importance to create a necessity for the exercise of constant vigilance, by the enactment of laws which shall simply provide, as far as human foresight and sagacity can do, against those frightful accidents which have so often left dismay and ruin in their path. Many of these accidents are the direct consequence of defective locomotives, badly constructed railways, instention to the requisite repairs, improper signals, and other causes which might be enumerated, and which can only be guarded against, to the greatest extent, by subjecting the companies to the scrutiny of flicers deriving their authority from the Legislature.

sioners, to be composed in whole or in part of scientific men, with power to visit the several railroads, from time to time, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting abuses, if any shall be found to exist, and with further power to require a compliance with such miles as it may be found necessary to adopt in regard to this matter, would be an important step towards increasing the public confidence in the system. Direct interference with the affairs of railroad companies is not asked for, but only such general supervision of the roads, and the means of conveyance upon them, as circumstances imperatively require. The dictates of wisdom, no less than those of humanity, clearly point to the necessity for legislative action upon this subject.

As, owing to the love of order and the res-

As, owing to the love of order and the res pect for law which flappily reigns in this community, outraged humanity did not vent its indignation in adopting the most natural and summary measures of retribu-tion on those whose recklessness was the cause of this terrible sacrifice, and which many present thought should have been had recourse to, we trust that they will, nevertheless, not be permitted to escape "unwhipt of justice," but be made to feel that the law is the defender of the public good, and that none, how great soever their influence, can escape its

of the Workmen.

We may now congratulate New York on having safely passed through a crisis of no ordinary difficulty and danger. The labor movement is over. With one or two insignificant exceptions, the operatives and mechanics have obtained the increase of wages they sought. So far as we can judge, their triumph has involved no serious sacrifice on the part of their employ-ers. Nearly all those commodities which had not advanced in value simultaneously with rents and provisions, have since struggled to.a rise. Though the money market is easier than it has been for several weeks, capitalists are contriving to participate in the general inflation, and prices are ruling at even higher rates than the recent increase in wages required. There are, of course, exceptions to this rulesuch as newspapers, for instance, which are still sold for the same sum as was paid when labor was considerably cheaper, and some other commodities, which are prevented by competi-tion from rising to their legitimate value. But, as a general thing-though, in reality, no class of the community is likely to reap any permanent benefit from an upward movement in which all shall share alike—the apparent advantage of increased emolument has been denied to none. Those articles which fetched an apparently exorbitant price some weeks ago. are now firmly fixed at that rate, and all others have risen to their level. We are not aware that either trade or the public convenience is likely to be much affected by a general alteration of the conventional value of commodities, and, therefore, scruple to attach any very great importance to the net results of the recent rise. But there are classes in the community to whom the labor movement has been of vital moment. For the operatives it has been a question of life and death-an experiment of the most perilous character. Had they failed, what misery must have ensued!-how much suffering would it now have been our lot to deplore !--how many starving families, how many desperate fathers, how many heart-broken mothers, would appeal to the charitable! What frightful scenes of confusion, disorder, and, perhaps, bloodshed, would the last few weeks have

They have succeeded, and succeeded easily, promptly and cheaply. To say that this success was wholly due to their good fortune would be doing them an injustice. The New York operatives are justly entitled to claim a very large share of their triumph as the na-tural fruits of their own judicious and temperate conduct. For this some honest pri de s quite excusable. Credit, however, is due to the employers for the liberal spirit in which the demands of the workmen have been met and granted; and we trust that the men will not overlook the fact. In most of the instances which have fallen under our notice. the ployers have evinced generosity as well as justice towards their workmen; the least we can expect from the latter is a hearty zeal in the discharge of their duties. The idle timeserver is doubly criminal henceforth. Chance, likewise, has favored the workmen. Correct as their conduct has been, and liberal as the employers have proved, they are indebted in no small degree to their own good luck for their mmunity from the miseries which usually accompany strikes. Instances could easily be adduced where an equal share of moderation on the one side and fairness on the other have not availed to avert appalling disasters. Providence has been more merciful in our case. No untoward accidents occurred to complicate the embarrassments of the strikers. Events labored effectively in their cause. A rapid and increasing developement of trade and manufactures rendered an immediate settlement of the dispute imperative. A most auspicious recovery in the money market removed a very serious obstacle. Even the season and the weather lent them a helping hand.

It is right that those who are now reaping the fruits of the triumph, should properly appreciate the influence of these various causes. The lesson will be lost on those who presumptuously assube their success to their own efforts alone; and when next it becomes necessary to strike for higher wages, they will have gained no reliable experience, and may possibly commit fatal errors. We wish the workmen-who need no assurance of the sincerity of our sympathy with their cause—to bear distinctly in mind that the recent increase of wages which has relieved them from cruel straits, and enabled them to support themselves and their families in comfort, is as much due to the honorable fairness of their employers, and the peculiar favor of Providence, as to the justice of their demands in point of principle, or the judicious manner in which they have been urged. Meaning no disparagement to the latter, we would emphatically tell them that had their employers been the hard, selfish, griping oppressors they are sometimes called, or had Providence been less kind, they would not have obtained bread to live without a ruinous struggle, and night not have obtained it all.

The fact imposes a two-fold obligation on the operative. To his employer he owes a debt of gratitude, which can be best discharged by an increased industry and more thorough conscientiousness in the fulfilment of duty. His thankfulness to Providence will be seen in his conduct to his fellow-workmen. Gratitude to God is the father of good-will to men; where the latter is wanting we may be sure that the former has not been felt. Those workmen, therefore, who own to an honorable sense of thankfulness for the danger they have escaped and the triumph they have gained, will evince it by a manly liberality and good-fellowship towards their associates and rivals in their craft. We noticed the other day, in a report of a meeting of the

candlemakers, that the assembly resolved that "all green hands be discouraged," and now, on behalf of the working classes of New York, apologise for the utterance of so atrocious a sentiment. We beg to assure our readers that there are but very few men in this city whose narrow-minded meanness prompts them to close the doors of their craft to "green hands." The bulk of the workmen remember too well that they were once "green hands" themselves; they know too well that we are all, such as we are, "green hands," and that our country herself, great as she is, is but a "green hand" in comparison with older States. No workman who has the spirit of a man would discourage a poor lad from earning an honest living, through fear of competition. This country is large mgh for all the "green" and all the "dry hands" that the next half dozen centuries will produce; and it argues as much stupidity as narrow-mindedness to fear anything from the employment of the former. Such ebullitions of jealousy do no good to the workmen's cause. The selfishness which prompts them may soon communicate itself to the employers; and the dry hands" may discover that if selfishness is to be the rule, they are not themselves out of harm's way. For our own part-believing that we may have rendered some service to the workmen in their recent difficulties-we can only say, that had we believed a prejudice against green hands was universal among them, whatever influence we can wield would have been remorsely exerted against men whose injustice to their fellows debars them from any claim to justice from the rest of the community.

IN PURSUIT OF THE BOURBON.—Our readers will have noticed our telegraphic despatch from New Orleans yesterday, announcing the arrival in that city of the Rev. Dr. Hanson, of New York, in hot pursuit of the "Bourbon among us." Having heard of that trunk full of documents in the possession of a New Orleans lady, formerly associated with the royal family of France in some subordinate household capacity, Dr. Hanson has, no doubt, gone on to get those papers, as the agent of the Rev. Eleazer Williams, the reputed "Bourbon among us." The aforesaid lady, it is also reported, was present at the death of Boulanger, the last jailer of the unhappy Dauphin of Louis XVI.; and it has been further reported that she can testify to the dying declaration of Boulanger, that he brought the Dauphin to this country. and placed him for safe keeping among the Indians. Considering the interest which Dr. Hanson evidently feels in this question, it is not surprising that this astounding intelligence from New Orleans should have attracted him thither. Well, let us have the documents and the facts, and if there be a Bourbon among us. let us by all means have that fact established. "Is there a Bourbon among us?"

THE THEATRES.—The old Bowery, under Stevens's ma THE THEATRES.—The old Bowery, under Stevens's management, is doing well. The Broadway having produced 'Macheth' in the greatest splendor, is every night crowded. Burton's, Wallack's and the National theatres are alladoing well, and the St. Charles, Museum, Christy's Opera House, and Wood's Minstrels, are equally successful. Banvard's, Heller's and Owens' entertainments are visited nightly by large audiences. The Hippodrome is attracting thousands—the boxes, dress circle and pit being crowded to overflowing. We refer our readers to the advantage columns and small bills for the particulars of vertising columns and small bills for the particulars of the respective amusements for to-morrow evening.

## Marine Affairs.

THE STRAMSHIP SOUTHERNER, Capt. Foster, arrived yesterday morning, in 60 hours from Charleston, with about 70 passengers. Mrs. Louisa Hall, wife of Mr. Ezaias Hall, of Wa'lingford, Vermont, died at sea on board the Southerner, on the 6th inst., of consumption, aged 22 years. We are indebted to Mr. Traver, the purser, for late Charleston

and other Southern papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE GLASGOW.—The English screw steamship Glasgow, Capt. Craig, arrived yesterday morning, in thirteen days and fourteen hours from Glasgow. Sheleft en the 23d—the same day as the Asia from Liverpool. DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.—The steamships Humboldt, for Havre; Merlin, for Bermuda and St. Thomas; Florida, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; and the Reaneke, for Richmond, left port yesterday. The CLIPPER SHIP GOLDEN STATE.—The following letter

from Captain Doty to his owners, Messrs. Chambers & Heiser, gives the particulars of the disaster which ren-

Rio Januno, March 18, 1853.

I arrived here at anchor on the 16th, at 5 P. M., and have the misfortune to inform you that on the night of 16th Feb., ten days out from New York, in a sudden whirlwind, carried away all three topmasts with everything attached.

whirlwind, carried away all three commands than attached.

This ship has proved herself a remarkably fast sailer, having made, the day previous to her disaster, 327 miles, under royals, good observation.

The third day out from New York came up with and passed the ship Northern Crown, (from New York for San Francisco,) and in eight hours left her out of sight; next day, wind S.E., fell in with ship Ariel, from New York for China, and in nine hours beat her out of sight to leaward.

next day, wind S.E., fell in with ship Ariel, from New York for China, and in nine hours beat her out of sight to leeward.

Three days after this accident, the same ship came up and spoke me, reported a heavy gale at N.W. on the 18th Feb.; at the same time with us it was W.S.W., fine whole rall breeze; at this time only had courses, jibs, spanker, and foretopsail on the ship, and with that sail kept sight of her for two days, and light winds at that; so moderate has it been the entire passage, (except the time of our losing masts, and that lasting only from three to five minutes,) that I have only reefed topsails once.

In six days from time of losing spars had all the sail we could set on the ship, nothing above fore and mizen topsails, and those single-reefed, being set on spare stump topsalls, and those single-reefed, being set on spare stump topsalls mast for mizen topmast.

I consider ten days a small allowance to make in the difference of loss of time, and the sail we came under, which would make us a passage of tweaty six days, with the same wind we have had, under all sails.

I shall use the utmost exertion to have the ship put in as good order as possible in the shortest time, which I hope will not exceed ten days, and expect yet to make the passage to San Francisco under 120 days.

THE CHARLESTON STRAMERS.—The Charleston Courier, in speaking of the new steamer now building in this city

hope will not exceed ten days, and expect yet to make the passage to San Francisco under 120 days.

THE CHARLESTON STRAKERS.—The Charleston Courier, in speaking of the new steamer now building in this city for the Charleston line, to be commanded by Capt. Berry, now of the Marion, anys:—

"It has been decided, we were pleased to hear, to call her the Nashville, in compliment to our Tennessee friends, whose business connections with this city are daily increasing, and we are confident, from our knowledge of Capt. Berry's judgment and skill, that she will, is every respect, be worthy of the name it is intended that she shall bear. Every exertion, we understand, is being made to have her ready to take her station on the line before the fall, as both her captain and owners are fully impressed of the necessity, produced by the growing business of our city, of the semi-weekly communication between this port and New York being speedily re-established. Capt. Berry's valuable services will shortly be required to suprintend the construction of his new vessel, the command of the Marion will be vacant, and it affords us great satisfaction to learn that it is the carnest desire of a majority, we believe we may almost any of all the stockholders in this city, that Capt. Wm. Foster, of the U.S. mail steam hip Southerner, be appointed to it. Captain Foster is comparatively a young man, but by close assiduity to the practical details of his profession, unwearied watchfulness on duty, and a uniform ourtesy and urbanity of manner, he has obtained the esteem of all who know him and the confidence and respect of the travelling public. In his hands, we have no hesitation in saying, that we believe the interests of the stockholders would be asfely placed, and that the well-lew on lausels of the Marion, through his agency, would receive no tarnish."

Superior Court—Special Term.
Before Hon. Judge Emmet.
Mat 7.—Lucius E. Bulley u. C. Bainbridge Smith
herr.—Injunction order vacated. Costs to abide of

oner. Butter of anit.

Thomas F. Smith vs. Arthur Morrill. - Motion to strike out part of answer denied, without costs to either

out part of answer defined, without costs to either party.

Miguel Broint vs. Pedre Palan. —Motion denied, without costs, with liberty to defendant to renew it. Plaintiff to have leave to amend, or remodel his complaint.

Before Hon. Judge Duer.

Joseph L. Smith vs. Samuel E. Lent. —Motion to amend complaint granted, on payment of \$10 to defendant; proposed amendment to be modified.

Joseph L. Smith vs. Samuel E. Lent. —Motion to dissolve injunction granted. \$10 costs to defendant, to abide event.

Joseph L. Smith vs Samuel E. Lent.—Motion to dissolve bjunction denied. Costa \$10, to abide event.
Before Hon. Judge Bosworth.
Rotert Hooper deal others vs. Joseph Tuckerman.—Motion for receiver denied. GENERAL TERM.

GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Oakley and Hon. Judges Daer,
Campbell, and Bosworth.

Harold Deliner, &c., vs. James E. Andrews.—Order overruling demurrer reversed, and demurrer sustained, without costs.

The act for the incorporation of the city of Newporassed the House of Representatives of Rhode Island the 5th inst,

Yesterday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, meeting of the members of the newly incorporate Academy of Music was held in the lecture room of the Academy of Music was held in the lecture room of the Stuyvesant Institute, for the purpose of receiving the report of the gentlemen who had hitherto managed the affairs of the corporation, and for organizing their body into a regular form. Mr. Schuyler having been appointed Chairman, and Mr. Finley, Secretary, the meeting proceeded to business, by hearing the report read by Mr. Phalon, from which it appears that the capital stock of the company was to consist of \$200,000, and not to go into operation before \$150,000 of stock was subscribed for, of which 25 per cent, amounting to \$37,500, had been paid in, and \$199,000 stock subscribed for, being \$49,000 more than required by law. The gentlemen who had carried the affair through had acted without requiring any compensation, and the only exwithout requiring any compensation, and the only ex-pense they had been under amounted to \$432 85, for ob-taining the charter, printing, advertisements, and collect-

Mr. Withings, that the meeting should proceed to the elec-tion of directors; and it was determined that the num-ber should amount to thirteen. There was then some hesitation as to how the votes should be counted—whether according to the number of individuals or shares.

Mr. Parks said that it was originally intended that the number of votes should be counted by shares, but by a mistake in the wording of the charter, it would be neces-

sary to take them by indivíduals.
On the motion of Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Withers

On the motion of Mr. Prarson, seconded by Mr. Withers, it was afterwards proposed that a list of directors should be named by the chair. To this an addition was proposed by Mr. Paine, and seconded by Mr. Logan, that the shareholders should vote for the same by ballot.

Much time was now lost in calling over the several names of the shareholders, the greater part of whom were not present, but answered by proxy, the greater past of which were held by Mr. Coit and Mr. Phalon—the former gentleman, from the number of proxies that he held, reminding us of the late Duke of Wellington, who, it used to be said, carried half the House of Lords in his breeches pocket. The above was carried by 75 ayes, 4 noes.

his breeches pocket. The above was carried by 75 ayes, 4 noes.

Mr. LOGAN then moved that the meeting should adjourn until Monday evening, at the same hour, to give the chairman time to make a proper selection.

The CHARMAM said that he should put the motion, but that he was quite as well prepared to give the list at present as he would be on Monday.

The motion having beep put, it was lost, and the 'ollowing list was then ballotted for by the members, for themselves, and asting by proxy:

James Phalen.

Henry A. Coit.

Charles A. Hecksher.

George I. Schuyler.

Mores H. Grinnell.

Hon. George Bancroft.

N. H. Wolfe.

—which list was voted unanimously, 132 shares having

N. H. Woife.

—which list was voted unanimously, 132 shares having voted. Mr. James Phalon was unanimously elected President, and Mr. Wm. H. Paine, Secretary. We understand that the society, now that a regular board of directors has been appointed, will lose no time in breaking ground for the purpose of building. A design has not yet been chosen; nor indeed, could any such thing have been done, as this was the primary organization of the society, who have only just met under the provisions of the charter. There is no doubt that all possible speed will be used in getting a building crected, and that it will be in character with the importance of our city. Its dimensions will be about the same as those of the celebrated Scala of Milan.

City Intelligence.

New Iron Stores.—The employment of iron in buildings, particularly for the fronts of stores, is becoming very general. Irrespectively of the Crystal Palace, which is an iron edifice per se, many others of the same material have been or are being exected in various parts of the dity. Among these may be enumerated a handsome edifice, now in the course of construction in Beekman street, on the lot adjoining the church at the corner of Cliff street and the above named street. This building, when finished, will be one of the most elegant Iron structures about the city, and will form part of the lead pipe manufactory situated in the rear. Another handsome structure of the same material has just been completed in Barclay street, next doer to the Grocers' Bank, and will be fitted up as a glass store.

up as a glaze store.

First.—Last night, between eight and nine o'clock, fire broke out in Water street, near Maiden lane, in a h and cap store, which lasted for about half an hour, a did some damage. Fortunately there were no inmates the house, which was used only as a store.

the house, which was used only as a store.

RAHER MYSTEROUS.—Much excitement has been caused by the discovery of some human remains in a lot in East Broadway, near Montgomery street, where a house has been lately demolished. The remains, which consist of a leg, an arm, and apparently the shoulder blade, as, also, the jaw, with several teeth, in a good state of preservation, were taken by the pelice to the station house of the Seventh district, where a coroner's inquest was to have been held on them yesterday, but which, we believe, did not take place. From their appearance they do not seem to have been any length of time in the ground, as the nails of the foot and hand are quite perfect, as also the teeth, as first mentioned. They are supposed by some to have belonged to a medical student, but why or wherefore we cannot say, as they have no data to form such a conclusion.

onemsion.

DED FROM A FAIL.—A Portuguese sailor belonging to the brig Eureka, now lying at one of the piers along the East river, fell on Friday evening from the yardarm of the above named vessel, and expired a few hours after from the injuries that he had received. A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict of "accidental ceath" returned.

with another woman, and now wished to know wh was to do under the circumstances. Captain Ha directed her to make application to the Justice, court house in Essex street, and the woman and he dren departed with that intention. NEW HOTEL.—A new hotel, called Williard's Hot opened to morrow, at the corner of Broadwa Twelfth street.

Twelfth street.

COUNTRIENT BILLS.—Counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Shoe and Leather Bank, New York city, have been put in circulation. They are altered from genuine two's, and may be distinguished from the circumstance that the Comptroller's die on the genuine ten is placed at the lower right hand corner, while in the counterfeit it is est the upper left hand corner, as in the genuine two.

lower right hand corner, while in the counterfeit it is on the upper left hand corner, as in the genuine two.

The ART UMON INVESTIGATION.—We beg to correct the following statement relative to the receipts of the above association, which appeared in our paper of yesterday morning. The following occurs in the Herald:—"Q.—What were the amounts of the receipts from members of that institution during the year 1849. A.—In the year 1839 the receipts were \$4,200 78; in the year 1849. S. 263 57; in the year 1849. S. 263 57; in the year 1844, \$3,927 47; in the year 1845, \$2,05 57; in the year 1842, the receipts were \$5,883 70; in the year 1843, \$7,129; in the year 1846, \$22,293. The receipts in 1851 were about \$60,000; there was no drawing in that year, \$20 the pictures were sold." The reply should have read thus.—"A.—In the year 1839 receipts were \$4,200 78; in the year 1840, \$3,037 47; in the year 1841, \$6,205 16; S. the year 1842, \$5,883 70; in the year 1841, \$6,205 16; S. the year 1842, \$5,883 70; in the year 1841, \$6,205 16; S. the year 1842, \$5,883 70; in the year 1848, \$7,129; in 1844, \$10,080 90; in 1846, \$10,105; in 1846, \$22,293; in 1847, \$4,733 91; in 1844, \$25,134 28; in 1846, \$90,300; 1850, \$61,560; in the year 1851 the receipts were in the neighborhood of \$60,000, but the books do not give the receipts in that year. Q.—What became of those receipts? A.—They were received by the institution, the entire was \$446,503 20." The reader will perceive that a much larger amount was paid than that published by us.

The LATE MEDICAL CONVENTION—THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANCEMENTS.—In departing from this city "the Doctora"

Dr. Worthington Hooker, of New Haven, was called to the chair.
Dr. Gooch, of Virginia, was made the Secretary.
On motion of Dr. J. B. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, the fol-lowing recolution was unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to the Committee of Arrangements for the agreeable excursion to-day, and especially to Drs. F. C. Stewart and J. H. Griscom, the chairman and sub-chair-

Stewart and J. H. Griscom, the chairman and sub-chairman.

Dr. J. L. Atlee offered the following:

Resolved, 1st, That the cordial thanks of this meeting are presented to the Governors of the Almshouse for the kindness, courtesy, and generous hospitality which we have experienced in our visit this day to the public institutions in the city of New York.

Resolved, 2d, That our thanks are also tendered to the Commissioners of Emigration and the officers of the other institutions which were throws open to us, for their kindness in facilitating the examination of these admirable and philanthrophic establishments.

The resolutions were passed by acclamation, and it was ordered that certified copies of these proceedings be published in the New York papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

WORTHINGTON HOGKER, Ct., Chairman.

CLAIDORNE GOCCH, Va., Secretary.

Personal Intelligence.
Sig. Mossi, Sardinian Charge d'Affaires, left for Europe in the steamship Humboldt yesterday.
Hon. H. E. Bartlett, Del. Co.; Hon. David Richmond, Buffalo; H. Whyte, Syracuse; Gen. Miles, Lusbro', Miss. Capt. Nelson, U. S. A., arrived yesterday at the Astor

House.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. sloop-of-war John Adams, Commander Barron, was at Sierra Leone on the 10th of March, and sailed the same day for Port Praya. Lieut. Lynch, who was sent out by the United States government to make a reconnoissance in Africa, was to take passage for the United States via England.

Political Intelligence.

There was no election for mayor in Lawrence, the 28th ult. The whig candidate received less ven the first trial, and the democratic candidate forty more.

EDGAR SNOWDEN, Esq., of Alexandria, yielding to a formal and earnest application from a large number of h fellow citizens, has consented to be a candidate for Cogress for the seventh district of Virginia.

Religious Intelligence

Rev. Mr. Lundy will preach in the Canal street Freeby-terian Church this morning and afternoon. Samuel S. Snow will preach in the Free shurch, No. 163-Bowery, this afternoon and evening.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES—MAY, 1853.
SURDAY, MAY 8—SERMONS.
New York Bible Society, Rev. William S. Plumer, D. D.,
f Baltimore—Reformed Dutch Church, Washington

Church.

American Society for Mellorating the Condition of the Jaws. Rev. Nathaniel West, of Pittaburg—Reformed Dutchs Church, Lafayette place.

MONDAY, MAY 9.

American Seamen's Friend Society—Tabernasie, half-past 7 P. M.
New York City Temperance Alliance.

The thirty fifth annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New York, for the election of thirty directors, will be held as the office, No. 80 Wall street, at 12 o'clock M. The Third Presbytery of New York will meet in Mercer street Church, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Third Freedytery of New York will meet in Mercer street Church, at 10 o'clock A. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

American and Foreign Christian Union, at Metropolitan Hall, 10 A. M.

New York Colonization Society. Metropolitan Hall, 73 F. M.

New York and American Sunday School Union. Tabernacle, half past 7 P. M. The several schools have been assigned to meet at the following places:—

Castle Garden—Nos 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 12, 22, 24, 25, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 50, 54, 55, 58, 66, 69, 73, 84, 85, 92, 94, 95, 96, 130, 141.

Metropolitan Hall—Nos. 4, 18, 20, 23, 26, 27, 32, 42, 45, 48, 52, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72, 76, 88, 102, 115, 123, 125, 134, 138, 140, 143.

Baptist Tabernacle, Second avenue—Nos. 8, 11, 30, 56, 71, 75, 87, 98, 139.

Church of the Puritans, corner of Union place and Fifteenth street—Nos. 1, 5, 16, 31, 33, 47, 57, 59, 63, 64, 80, 81, 89, 89, 101, 17, 118, 131.

Rev. Asa D. Smith's Church, corner of Second avenue and Fourteenth street—Nos. 49, 51, 53, 60, 61, 103, 109, 116, 146, 151.

Baptist Church, Sixteenth street, near Eighth avenue—Nos. 20, 40, 74, 82, 83, 91, 108, 108, 114, 119, 120, 127, 137.

116, 146, 151.

Baptist Church, Sixteenth street, near Eighth avenue—
Nos. 29, 49, 74, 82, 83, 91, 108, 108, 114, 119, 120, 127, 137.

The exercises will commence at the places designated, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

American Tract Society. Metropolitan Hall, 10 A. M. American Anti-Slavery Society. Chinese Assembly Rooms, Broadway, 10 A. M. Institution for the Blind. Metropolitan Hall, 4 P. M. American Home Missionary Society. Metropolitan Hall, 7% P. M.

American
7% P. M.
National Temperance Society.
American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. Taberna

American and oreigh American Society. Church of the Puritans, Union square, half past 16 A. M.
Annual meeting for the election of officers of the American Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews in the new Bible House, at 5 P. M. THURMAT, MAY 12.

American Bible Society. Bible House, Astor Place, 3

A. M. Public Meeting, Metropolitan Hall, 10 A. M.
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Metropolitan Hall,
4½ P. M. Tickets 12½ cents.

American Temperance Union. Metropolitan Hall, 7½

A. M.
Association for the C.

A. M. Association for the Suppression of Gambling. Tabernaele, 7½ P. M.

The meeting of delegates preparatory to the World's
Temperance Convention will be held in the brick chapel in
Nassau street, at 9 A. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

American Board of Foreign Missions. Metropolitan
Hall, 10 A. M.

American and Foreign Bible Society.

Five Points House of Industry. Tabernaele, 7½ P. M.

ANNIVERSARIES IN OTHER PLACES.

The Washington Union Association will hold its nineteenth Anniversary at Shushan, Salem, on Tuesday,
May 31st.

Anniversary of the American and Foreign Bible Society.

—The sixteenth annual meeting of the American and Foreign Bible Society will be held in the house of wership
of the Pearl street Baptist Church, Albany, on Menday,
May 16.

May 16.

The thirty ninth annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Missionary Union will be held in the meeting house of the North Fearl street Baptist Church, Albany, New York, on Tuesday, May 17, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The American Baptist Missionary Union will hold its en-suing annual meeting in the meeting house of the North Pearl street Baptist Church, Albany, New York, on Thursday, May 19, 1853, at 10 A. M.

The twenty first annual meeting of the American Baptist Home Mission Society will be held in the meeting house of the First Baptist Church, Troy, New York (D.V...) commencing on Friday, the 13th of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will continue through Saturday and

The fourteenth anniversary, (or twenty ninth, reckoning from the origin of the Baptist General Tract Seciety, of the American Baptist Publication Seciety will be had on Wednesday, May 4, in the Spruce street Church, Philadelphia.

The next annual meeting of the General Association of Congregational churches and ministers in Miehigan will be held at Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the last day of May, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Inst.

The Long Island Con ociation will hold their annual meeting at the Congregational Church, Mount Sinai, Wednesday, May 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Synod of Michigan will meet in the First Presbyterian Church in Kalamazoo, Thursday, the 9th day of June, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Presbytery of Cayuga is to hold its next stated meeting in Borodino, commencing on Monday, the 6th day of June, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Otsego Presbytery will hold its semi-annual meeting at Unadilla, on Tuesday, June 7, at 4 o'clock P. M. INSTALLATIONS.

Rev. Rufus Ellis was installed pastor of the First Conregational church, in Chauncy place, Boston, on the

Rev. William O. Johnson has been installed pastor the First Secession church, in Kensington, Philadelphi Rev. F. S. Howe was installed as pastor of the Sixtle street Presbyterian church, on Sunday evening, May 1st, Sermon by Rev. G. L. Prentiss.

Mr. John M. Maraters was ordained on Thursday, April 28th, as pastor of the First Unitarish church of Woburn.

the 28th ult.

Mr. William P. Barker, a licentiate under the care of the Third Presbytery of New York, was ordsized as foreign missionary on Wednesday evening, May 4th, at the Spring street Presbyterian church.

Rev. J. W. Marsh, of Exeter, was ordsized at Hamptom Falls, on the 28th ult., as pastor of the Christian church in that place.

INVITATION.

Rev. James Thurston has received a unanimor tation to become the pastor of the Allen street gational society in Cambridge, Mass.

Rev. A. E. Phelps, preciding elder of the Machurch for the Rock Island district, died at Pri Ill., on the 2011 ultimo, of lung fever.

CHURCH DEDICATIONS.

The new building of the Reformed Dutch church, in Seventh avenue, was requested on Friday last. Rev. Dr. McCielland preached the Burpottion sermon.

The new Methodia, Friteriam Church, just finished at Easton, Md. is to be dedicated on Sunday, the 15th inst.

A new charel, aituated on Eight street, Baltimore, was ledicated on the 16th inst. NEW CHURCHES.

A new Methodist church is to be built on the ground now occupied by the old one in Town street, in Columbus, Ohio.

Ohio.

The corner stone of the new German Lutheran church in Central avenue, Baltimore, was laid on the 5th inst.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new church edifice on the corner of Third place and Smith atreet, Brooklyn, was performed on the 5th inst.

A new Methodist church is to be erected immediately in East Bridgeport, Ct.

in East Bridgeport, Ct.

The imposing ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Episcopal church in Lockport, New York, was performed on the 2d instant.

The corner stone for the new Unitarian church on Central Hill, Somerville, Mass., was laid on the 7th instant.

The corner stone of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Fort Smith, Ark, was laid on the 10th ultime. On the 27th ult. the corner stone of the M. E. Chun at Bellswills, N. J., was laid by Rev. J. B Wakely, for paster of the York Street M. E. Church in Jersey City.

Preparations are making for the erection of a third Bay tist church in Concord, N. H.

St. Jude's Protestant Episcopal Free Church, will be services, until the arrangements for their new edit shall be completed, in the lecture room of the Bleed buildings.

buildings.

According to the official sources—and consequent most reliable—there are in the United States 6 Arelops, 26 Bishops, 1,471 Priests, and 1,645 churches, butted among 34 dioceses and 2 Apostolic vicariates. total number of Catholics in the United States is 2,196,300.

Thirty persons were admitted to the Congregational Church in East Cambridge, Mass., on the 1st inst., ten of whom were baptised. This ingathering is the fruit 'of a revival recently experienced in the church and congrega-tion, which is under the pasteral care of Rev. Mr. Ben-

New England Methodist Conference.

[From the Boston Journal, May 4.]

† This body, which has been in session at Ipswich for the week past, finished its business and adjourned last night. The meetings have been well attended, and have been of deep interest to those present. We are under obligations to the proprietors of the Zion's Herald for a list of the appointments made by the Conference, from which we select those for churches in this vicinity, as follows B. Boston District.—Jefferson Haskell. Presidint Elder. Boston—Hasever street, Gerstom F. Cox; Brombard street, oseph Cummings; Church street, Nelson E. Cobleigh;